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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12 per annum.

No. 16,900. 英壹千九百壹十七年七月十四號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

—o:—

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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TEL. 616.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, *£23,970,367.*

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Fund	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,458
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	837,930
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,839,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
Overland 75
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, $1.00 and $2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S FORMAZON
(REGISTERED).
A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.
Pints $1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. " "
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
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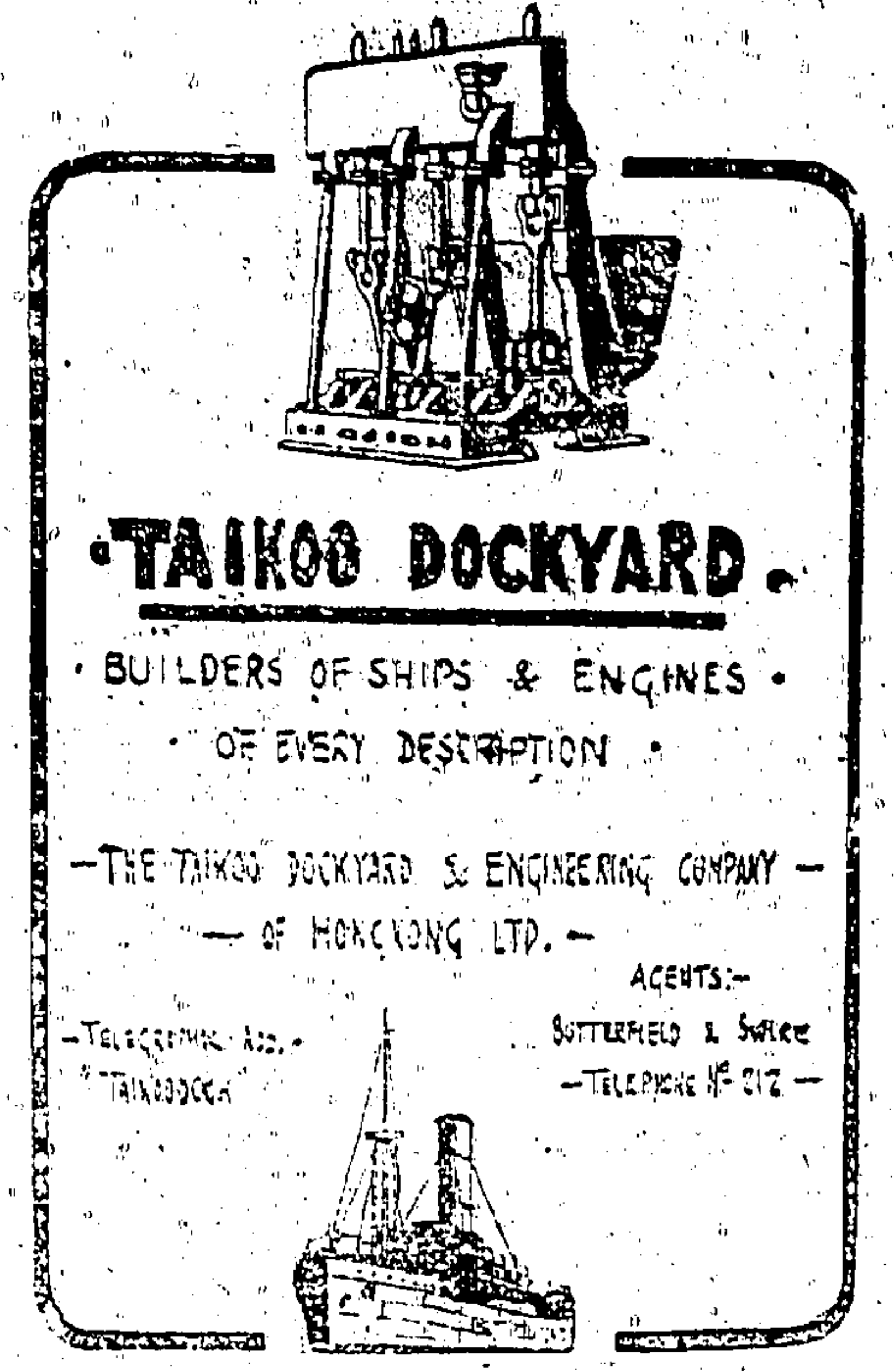
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application,
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.
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AGENTS:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE No. 212

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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus. 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $5 per day me. Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

KAISER'S IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.

The Kaiser has made an important concession to the democratic agitation. He has ordered that the Equal Franchise Bill shall be submitted to the Prussian Diet in time to enable the next election to be held in accordance with the new franchise, thus modifying his previous decision that reforms should only operate after the war.

CHANGE OF THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION IMPENDING.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.

A message from Berlin states that the Crown Prince attended a second Crown Council on Wednesday.

The fact that the Kaiser summoned him is regarded as proving that the Kaiser has consented to a change of Constitution. It is stated that the Minister, Dr. Loebell, advised the Kaiser to dismiss all the Ministers in order to give a new Chancellor a free hand, and this led to the report that Dr von Bethmann-Hollweg is also resigning. It appears certain that the Ministerial posts will be divided between the different parties, instead of being confined to the Bureaucrats.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MORE SHELLS ON RHEIMS.

LONDON, July 12.

A French communiqué states:—

There was rather lively reciprocal artillery activity in the Ailles, Panthéon and Moronvilliers regions.

The enemy fired 100 shells on Rheims.

LONDON, July 13.

A French communiqué reports:—

The artillery struggle was particularly active during the night, in the region of St. Quentin and the Pantheon, and on both banks of the Meuse.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

REACHING OUT TOWARDS LEMBERG.

PETROGRAD, July 13.

Now that the river Lomnitza has been crossed, the eyes of General Korniloff's Cossacks are turned in the direction of the great railway centre of Stry.

Two distinct movements are proceeding, one to the north behind Halicz, the other on the upper Luvka, in the direction of Dolina, for the purpose of covering the former.

It is believed that the defences at Lemberg are strong on the east and north-east, but weaker on the south.

Meanwhile, a German attack on the northern front is expected.

THE MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

A STATUTORY TRIBUNAL TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Mesopotamia Commission Report, towards the end of the evening Mr. Balfour announced the the Government would adopt the alternative proposal mentioned by the Attorney General for a Statutory Tribunal.

Mr Chamberlain, referring to the earlier move to Bagdad, warmly repudiated the charge that Ministers, for political reasons, deliberately sent men on a hazardous gamble. He defended Lord Hardinge against whom the gravest allegation was that he trusted the military affairs implicitly to the military advisers sent him.

The debate stands adjourned.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, July 13.

Several newspapers state that Sir Edward Carson will probably enter the War Cabinet, relinquishing his post at the Admiralty.

GERMANY'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Mansion House in reply to the City's congratulatory address on the success of his visit to America, said that it was interesting and almost amusing to a cynic to observe how the German aims had changed with the changing fortunes of the war. They were now, through an obedient Press, trying to persuade the world that they were engaged in a defensive war—(laughter)—that the world, in 1914, came to the conclusion, from the most narrow, most selfish and most sordid of motives, that that was the time when Germany should be crushed; and that at the present time, hordes of hungry plunderers were attacking this peace loving and cultured nation, for purposes of aggrandisement. That was the legend now being spread in Germany and neutral countries. A more preposterous and ludicrous doctrine was inconceivable. Let anyone, said Mr. Balfour, who wanted to know the spirit animating Germany before and during the first months of the war, read the German leading articles, and above all, study the German preacher at that date. But he would give a concrete instance of when it dawned on the German statesmanship that Great Britain would not allow France to be crushed. It tried to buy off Great Britain by impudently suggesting that if Germany were allowed a free hand she would guarantee that French European territory would not be diminished. The natural question to be asked was, "What exactly do you mean. Will you guarantee the French Colonies?" "No!" was the German reply, "we will not guarantee that."

Even a child, he said, could see what that meant, namely, that victorious Germany might impose any indemnity, any commercial treaties, and in addition to making France helpless and subservient, all the French Colonies were to be at Germany's disposal. That, added Mr. Balfour, is all on record. Let us hear, he continued, no more of Germany fighting only for self defence. Germany would never be able in our lifetime to shake off the load of hatred and disgust which, not merely her aims, but her methods, had excited. (Cheers.)

(Message incomplete.)

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS.

TRIBUTE BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Lloyd George has written to the Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, thanking the Committee for its efforts, and also paying a tribute to the success of the National Food Economy. The Premier adds that he has every hope that the people of Great Britain will be able to claim that they accomplished, of their own free will, what other countries could only achieve by compulsion. What the Committee has done is illustrated by the figures of the reduction in the consumption of bread. Thus the Paddington consumption had dropped 25 to 30 per cent in two months. At Willesden the bread sales for the week ending May 12 were 481,839 pounds, as compared with 380,404 pounds during the week ending June 2. At Brighton the reduction was 20 per cent, Reading 25 per cent, and Portsmouth reports that 180,340 pounds less were sold during the last week in May as compared with the last week in April. A further reduction of 78,840 pounds had been achieved during June.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General: a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price.	Value after 1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
387 10 —	393 15 —	418 15 —	448 15 —	468 15 —	500
310 — —	315 — —	335 — —	355 — —	375 — —	400
232 10 —	236 5 —	251 5 —	266 5 —	281 5 —	300
155 — —	157 10 —	167 10 —	177 10 —	187 10 —	200
77 10 —	78 15 —	83 15 —	88 15 —	93 15 —	100
38 15 —	39 7 6	41 17 6	44 7 6	46 17 6	50
15 10 —	15 15 —	16 15 —	17 15 —	18 15 —	20
7 15 —	7 17 6	8 7 6	8 17 6	9 7 6	10
3 17 6	3 18 9	4 3 9	4 8 9	4 13 9	5
3 2 —	3 3 —	3 7 —	3 11 —	3 15 —	4
2 6 6	2 7 3	2 10 3	2 13 3	2 16 3	3
1 11 —	1 11 6	1 13 6	1 15 6	1 17 6	2
— 15 6	— 15 9	— 16 9	— 17 9	— 18 9	1

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £387 10s.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(1914).
$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF $8,000,000,
AND
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(1915).
$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 11th June, 1917. 1950

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT

The Standard Tobacco.
"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour.
NAVY CUT
For Quality.

IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING JUNE.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Stabb):—

June 7th.—One case to Mesopotamia containing 85 suits of pyjamas, 67 shirts, 41 vests, 11 shrouds.

June 12th.—One case to Mesopotamia containing 35 suits of pyjamas, 30 vests, 62 bedjackets, 6 reversible bedjackets, 15 milk covers, 11 mufflers, 7 pairs of knee caps, 38 shirts, 2 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 17 surgical caps, 6 pairs of socks.

June 21st.—2 cases to Senior Medical Officer, Indian Expedition Bombay Forces, Mesopotamia: 20 shirts, 18 shrouds, 24 bedjackets, 40 vests, 31 pyjamas, 5 surgical shirts, 1 pair of trench boots, 7 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs of slippers, 21 eye bandages, 7 woollen caps, 3 pairs operation stockings, 90 milk covers, 8 small pillows, 10 scrubbers, 10 dressing gowns, 34 shirts, 44 bed jackets, 44 vests, 30 pairs of pyjamas, 21 slippers, 4 scrubbers, 2 pairs bed boots, 5 reversible bed jackets, 21 mops.

June 21st.—One case to Q.M.N.G. containing 35 shirts, 3 surgical shirts, 1 pair trench boots, 24 eye bandages, 17 small pillows, 7 scrubbers, 18 surgical caps, 12 belts, 10 mops.

June 28th.—2 cases to Senior Medical Officer British Hospital "Amarah Indian Expeditionary Force, 5 dressing gowns, 18 shrouds, 30 bed jackets, 16 day shirts, 68 vests, 59 pyjamas, 17 night shirts, 6 reversible bed jackets, 8 surgical shirts, 6 pairs bed boots, 9 slippers, 25 surgical caps, 160 milk covers, 34 holdalls, 33 small pillows, 4 scrubbers, 1 mop.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY," under Mrs. Green:—

June 14th to Hospital Auxillaire, 113 Honfleur, France.—2,288 rolled bandages, 30 *many* tail bandages, 57 eye bandages, 8 quilts, 8 pillows, 1 box games, 10 pocket books, 110 suits pyjamas, 82 woollen caps, 10 floor cloths, 8 pairs stretcher boots, 31 milk covers, 1 lot magazines.

June 28th to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.—11 quilts, 11 pillows, 11 pairs stretcher boots, 76 suits pyjamas, 46 pairs white woollen bed socks, 8 knitted face cloths, 23 pairs socks, 34 woollen mufflers, 56 white woollen caps, 51 khaki woollen caps, 62 pairs knee caps, 6 floor cloths, 56 milk covers, 660 rolled bandages, 58 many tail bandages, 1 lot magazines.

Distributed to men who have left for the Front since 16th May, 1917, to 15th June—17 mufflers, 71 pairs socks.

June 28th to The Matron, 20th Stationary Hospital, Jehemidieh, Sinai Peninsula.—41 suits pyjamas.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY, under Mrs. Maconachie.—784 rolled bandages, 11 surgical caps, 30 eye bandages, 52 wool caps, 24 pairs surgical stockings, 14 suits pyjamas, 125 vests, 292 shirts, 292 handkerchiefs, 297 pairs socks, 64 pairs mittens, 46 pairs knee caps, 57 mufflers, 72 towels, 60 cakes toilet soap, 36 rolls paper, 12 tray cloths, 20 floor scrubbers. Sent to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and French Red Cross.

U.S.R.C. BRANCH, Kowloon, under Mrs. Keigwin.—1,375 roller bandages, 13 capelline bandages, 58 stump bandages, 15 eye bandages, 21 many tail bandages (cotton), 437 square swabs, 600 sponge swabs, 40 shrouds, 11 wool caps, 2 Balaclava Helmets, 4 pairs surgical stockings, 8 pairs wool socks, 22 mops, 40 scrubbers, 2 mufflers, 2 pyjamas, 4 davis slings.

KOWLOON UNITY WORKERS, under Mrs. Capell:—

To Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, London N.—33 pieces women and children's clothing (old) (3 parcels), 6 ladies' hats.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' & Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield, S.E. London.—38 pieces men's clothes (old).

To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice-President, S.S.F.A. Hoxton Branch, The Maurice Hostel.—33 pieces women and children's clothes (old) (2 parcels).

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Committee, South Motton St., London.—24 new garments made from material supplied by different members (1 parcel).

NAVAL & DOCKYARD, June 1917, under Mrs. Sandeman.—3 pyjamas, 25 shirts, 62 vests, 6 handkerchiefs, 34 socks, 26 eye bandages, 6 surgical stockings, 8 slippers, 72 mops, 8 caps, 16 floor cloths, 34 trench boots prs., 2 mufflers.

PEAK CLUB, June 1917, under Mrs. Sandeman.—420 roller bandages, 768 swabs (sponge, gauge and shell), 84 many-tail bandages, 4 grattan head caps, 8 floor cloths, 2 pockets of odd dressings.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORK PARTY, under Mrs. Robinson.—72 shirts, 42 pairs pyjamas, 4 vests, 17 surgical caps, 24 pairs socks.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE, under Mrs. Jordan.—1,036 rolled bandages, 14 many-tail bandages, 13 head bandages, 15 eye bandages, 378 swabs, 24 shell swabs, 9 surgical stockings, 1 shirt.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE, under Miss Loureiro.—1,974 rolled bandages, 165 food covers, 14 pairs bed socks, 4 pairs socks, 6 caps, 24 knitted dusters, 1 muffler, 10 eye bandages.

ITALIAN CONVENT:—6 pyjamas, 6 pairs trousers, 12 cholera belts, 3 pairs woollen stockings, 12 eye covers, 6 shirts, 12 old shirts altered.

Material used in making the above articles has been nearly all supplied by the War Charities Committee.

ALICE D. HICKLING,
Acting Secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild,
Hongkong Branch.

CHURCHES' FUTURE.

"MUST WIN GREAT TRIUMPH IN NEXT 25 YEARS OR GO UNDER."

Dr. W. B. Selbie, speaking at the annual assembly of the Baptist Union at the Bloomsbury Central Church, said we were living in one of the great cataclymic periods of the world's history, and the responsibility which rested upon the Churches was appalling. They would either win great triumphs for the gospel in the next 25 years or go under.

The Churches did not like changes, and he was not sure that that was not their greatest sin. They had got to repent of their conservatism. Another trouble about the Churches, was the Churches' selfishness. If it were possible for all the denominations to be converted they would have no need to talk about union.

The Rev. T. Phillips said that in effective preaching the idea of a just retribution must hold a large place. We must get back the spiritual equivalent of hell. We wanted to get the fear of God into the flesh and blood of England again if we desired to make England great.

The Rev. J. Greenhough said the Church was by no means the helpless invalid that the critics would have us believe. Never, in the history of the Free Churches at least, had the Church risen to such a height.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

ON ALL CHEMISTS
PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

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SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.
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For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager.
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
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SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ld.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: [illegible] Telephone No. 55.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	85' top 70' bott'm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	19' 6"	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	49' 9"	14'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	60	13'	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	400'	85'	20'	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	430	17'	22'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamont Dock	[illegible]	84'	10'	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS Telephone No. 20 Hongkong

E. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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C & B

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING

FINEST

MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England.
1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIRION." HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction. (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 17th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Carpets (New and second hand), Perambulators, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1919

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot. No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDELL STREET,
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 909.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1886.

The Annual Crown Rent is $60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1639

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2.3.0 per share, subject to deduction of Income-Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2/6½ per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th, to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—

The Acting Warden,
ST. JOHN'S HALL,
University, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1908

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans [illegible]

[illegible] 1801

TUAN'S INDICTMENT OF CHANG HSUN.

THE GREATEST TRAITOR THE REPUBLIC HAS SEEN.

General Tuan Chi-jui issued the following Manifesto:—

It is with feelings of the most acute dolefulness that I, Chui-jui, as Commander-in-Chief of the Punitive Expedition, send this Manifesto to the world to prove the righteousness of the cause which I have espoused.

It is a great misfortune to the Republic of China that disasters of a very astonishing type have visited this country. Chang Hsun, playing the part of iniquitous traitor, has profited by the opportunities of the hour to usurp the powers of administration. The event of the 1st inst. cuts at the very root of national existence and has thrown the metropolis into chaos, which has indeed provoked the wrath of Heaven and the hatred of all men. Chang Hsun's life is full of misdeeds as a result of his shallow education and disgraceful character, and the means by which he has risen to power would make any self-respecting man blush. Even since the inauguration of the Republic, he has stationed troops at strategical points and set at defiance the orders of the Central Government to which he has been making exorbitant demands for funds to maintain his troops. The behaviour of the latter has been notoriously lawless so that travellers would eagerly keep away from places where they have been stationed. It is by illegitimate methods that the traitor and his subordinates have grown fat with unjust gains and these scandals are too well known to require much comment.

Owing to the troubled times through which the country has been passing, he has not been made to account for his transgressions. In the recent political developments he saw his opportunity of preparing himself to commit the act of high treason while pretending to offer his services as a mediator. He pressed the President to issue a mandate asking him to come up to the Capital, which he did with his brutal soldiers. Before his departure for and after his arrival at the Capital he has again and again declared his loyalty to the Republic. Following the dissolution of Parliament and the withdrawal of the troops of the Tuchuns, he has violated all his solemn promises and become the greatest traitor the Republic has ever seen. In the series of documents that have been published in the form of Imperial Decrees purporting to have emanated from the boy Emperor and in the numerous memorials that were supposed to have been submitted in support of the Imperial restoration as if such has been the popular wish of the people, Chang Hsun has made a false calculation of the confidence which the public would repose in such transparent acts of forgery. It was at midnight that Chang Hsun, aided by his evil associates, held a secret conference, at which the Military and Police authorities of the Capital were forced against their wishes to agree to his plot. Taking Kang Yu-wei with him he made his appearance at the Palace of the Tsing House attempting to get through his plot by violence. The Imperial tutor entreated Chang Hsun to desist from so daring a coup and kowtowed so many times that his head was bleeding, but Chang would not listen. The two Empresses begged Chang Hsun with tears and in a state of great agony, but to no purpose. It was of course beyond the power of Hsuan Tung to oppose the forced enthronement which Chang had planned.

In the memorials to which I have referred it is most ridiculous to find that the President and the Vice-President as well as Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting have been represented as upholding the treacherous act of Chang Hsun. The President, who is the corner-stone of the Republic, would never suffer the Republic to be destroyed unless his own life should end at the same time. Though kept in a condition of captivity he has been in communication with me by telephone and by letter, assuring me that he would rather die than betray the trust of the people and enjoining me to do my utmost to support the Republic. In like manner the Vice-President lost no time in declaring that his name has been placed on the forged memorial without his authority, and that as long as he is alive he would never throw in his lot with such an infamous plot. These two [illegible] to prove what should be thought of the authenticity of the other memorials. All these so-called decrees and memorials are fabricated by Changhai Hsun and his gang of intriguers whose castles in the air can deceive nobody with brains. [illegible] indeed has been their attempt to humbug the world by publishing such ridiculous documents in the official gazette. History is not lacking in instances in which fabricated documents have been utilised for the false interpretation of the wishes of the people; but the way in which Chang Hsun has acted is certainly without a precedent. It has been the clamour of Chang Hsun that he wanted to be exceedingly loyal to his former masters. There is no blame to be attached to this policy if it were pursued in the right manner. Many of the officials that have served under the Manchu regime have again taken up office in the republic and their sympathies with the defunct regime have been no less sincere than what Chang claims to have. This very motive should dissuade them from doing anything that might jeopardise the fortune of the Tsing House. The swiftness with which dynasties come and go should open the eyes of any man who is silly enough to believe in the false grandeur of imperialism. It was therefore with very edifying prudence that the Tsing House abdicated the throne whereby the country ceased to be the property of one single family but the common property of all the people including the Tsing House itself. It was this right conception of world politics that earned for the defunct regime the privileges of exceptional treatment; and when any officer serves the republic after having served the imperial rulers, the censure of a divided allegiance does not apply. The very fact that the Tsing House has been enjoying the privileges which have been permanently accorded to it should be a source of credit to its former servants who have certainly done all that could be expected of them in the light of the most exacting loyalty. What a distortion of the principle of loyalty to argue that it consists in no other course than that of imperial restoration? If under the republican flag there was no scope for Chang Hsun to exercise his loyalty, then he has been receiving undeservedly Government emoluments during the past six years during which he has rendered no services to either the Tsing House or the Republic. No one can pretend to be charitable or faithful when he endangers the object of his affections. In an age when Government for the people and by the people is popular cry, how can Chang Hsun expect to reverse the course of history by making China's millions pledge their allegiance to a family that is not absolutely free from racial prejudice? Surely no danger is so great as being the target at which all shots are aimed. Let it be supposed that Chang Hsun's coup is a success; how long will it last? If eventually it must fail, it would land the Tsing House in circumstances quite different from those in which finds itself to-day. What grievance has Chang Hsun suffered at the hands of the Tsing House that he should be so resolute to trample upon its welfare? Indeed Chang Hsun is not only the common enemy of the Republic, but he deserves the most bitter hatred of the Tsing House itself.

In the false decree of Chang Hsun, it was alleged that good Government is impossible under a Republic, and that by restoring the Monarchy good administration will be perpetuated. Who is Chang Hsun that he should so arrogantly discuss politics? If good Government can only be obtain under a monarchy, what was the cause of the first revolution? A glance through the pages of history will convince us that nations which have given up monarchical rule in favour of Republicanism have done so with very advantageous results. But I defy any one to refer me to the history of any country which has been the better for reverting to Monarchical Government after having once become a Republic? France made three desperate struggles to revive a Monarchy; but the victory was reserved for the Republic, and in 1871 it came to stay for ever. Since then France has had a stable Government. But the struggles which lasted for eighty years cost France dear, and the national energy of that country was well nigh exhausted. The form of Government of a country may be likened to the root of a tree. If after a tree has been planted, its root is interfered with every now and then, the trees will wither and die. From this it is certain that rash changes in the form of Government produce perdition. When no attempts are made to stem internal strife and national perdition, it is idle to say that one is working for political reform. Even a child will not fall a victim to such deceptions. Chang Hsun is not only seeking to overthrow the Republic, but he is doing the greatest possible injury to the Tsing House. By the Imperial family he is bitterly detested while all the so-called supporters of the restoration hate the very sight of Chang Hsun at the bottom of their hearts.

Let it be inquired what makes Chang Hsun so arrogant and on what is he relying? Perhaps he thought that the nation's tolerance of the lawless deeds of his hairy troops signified that his strength was invincible. No doubt this is what has encouraged him to attempt to sway the country through a helpless boy Emperor, so that he may suppress all those that are not of one mind with him while appointing right and left men of his own choice. He would choose; he would desire, in regard to China's armies, to mix the sheep with his goats and make the latter the masters, thus helping him to renew the old imperial tactics whereby people will be denied a voice in politics. He is now doing what he likes with the boy-emperor and it may be safely presumed that when the opportune moment comes he will seat himself on the throne and push Hsuan Tung aside. He is more treacherous than Tung Cho and more cruel than Chu Wen. If we do not rise in arms against such a traitor, surely China would be looked upon as devoid of men of courage. Since my retirement from the political stage I have devoted my time to the [illegible] recuperation of my health and thought that I could continue to enjoy the ease of my retirement. But Chang Hsun has changed the political atmosphere, and at the invitation of the Vice-President and various military and civil governors of the provinces, coupled with request of patriotic and peace-loving men I have been charged with the duty of helping to suppress the usurper.

Inspired by my allegiance to the Republic and my sympathies for the Tsing House, and having at heart the welfare of both the one and the other, I have responded to the call. This morning a military conference has been held at Mr. Ch'ung's and the officers in command of six divisions unanimously agreed that the common enemy must be duly punished. They have, for the sake of more conveniently moving and directing the troops, asked me to act as Commander-in-Chief of the punitive expedition. This is no time to talk of ceremonies, but that of responding to the call of duty. So I accepted the position and the punitive expedition is being organised.

Chang Hsun's acts are as mad as they are childish. He stated that the Military authorities of the Provinces have all agreed to support this *coup*; but the truth is that none of them had any knowledge of his evil designs. He alleged that he has been assured that the foreign Legations have promised to give him moral support, but the news of his conspiracy was an astonishing revelation to the diplomatic body. In the matter of finance he will find that Government treasury is ill provided with funds for him to squander. His troops are all exceptionally favoured and are bullying the other soldiers. The members of his so-called Cabinet are all of the Conservative type who understand no more about modern administration than the parrot. To confide the administration of China to such a gang will naturally produce results that need no comment. Even if Chang Hsun had been supporting a just cause, his deplorable colleagues would be of no more help to him than is the case of the blind leading the blind. It is most pitiable that our countrymen should witness such a tragedy which might cause foreign misunderstandings. The reason that Chang Hsun was able to carry through his game in the way he did was that the proceedings were kept in great secrecy, and he was not immediately openly opposed because the military authorities at the metropolis had, out of discretion, given him a temporary free hand so that the people should not be alarmed.

The hour for action has now come and I am fully determined with the help of my colleagues to rid the country of the traitor. Let it be known that the expedition has only in view the suppression of Chang Hsun and no other. Those who have been forced by him into submission should understood that they are acquitted by *the very nature of the circumstances* in which they were compelled to act against their wishes. Suggestions are welcome and efforts put into this righteous cause will be rewarded; but for those who shall stubbornly support the traitor, the severest penalties are in store. It is only fair that the present *coup* should not be allowed to impair the privileges of the Tsing House which were granted in virtue of its abdication; and, as the present movement has been engineered without the slightest co-operation on the part of the Tsing House, the Republic will not be so inconsistent as to deprive the defunct regime of its favourable treatment which will in time be incorporated in the Republican Constitution.

As soon as the political situation is brought back to its normal stage I shall fulfil my earnest hope of living in continual retirement where I shall await the new developments of our political reforms by which the people will soon be provided with a legislative organ which will renew the face of the political world and consolidate our Republic after [illegible]

(Signed) TUAN CHI-JUI.

INTIMATIONS

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE
AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY
FOR
MALARIAL FEVER

Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

Prepared by
C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD
Norwich, Conn. U.S.A.

And sold by all leading Chemists.

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Large Quantities of CHINESE FOODS Etc.

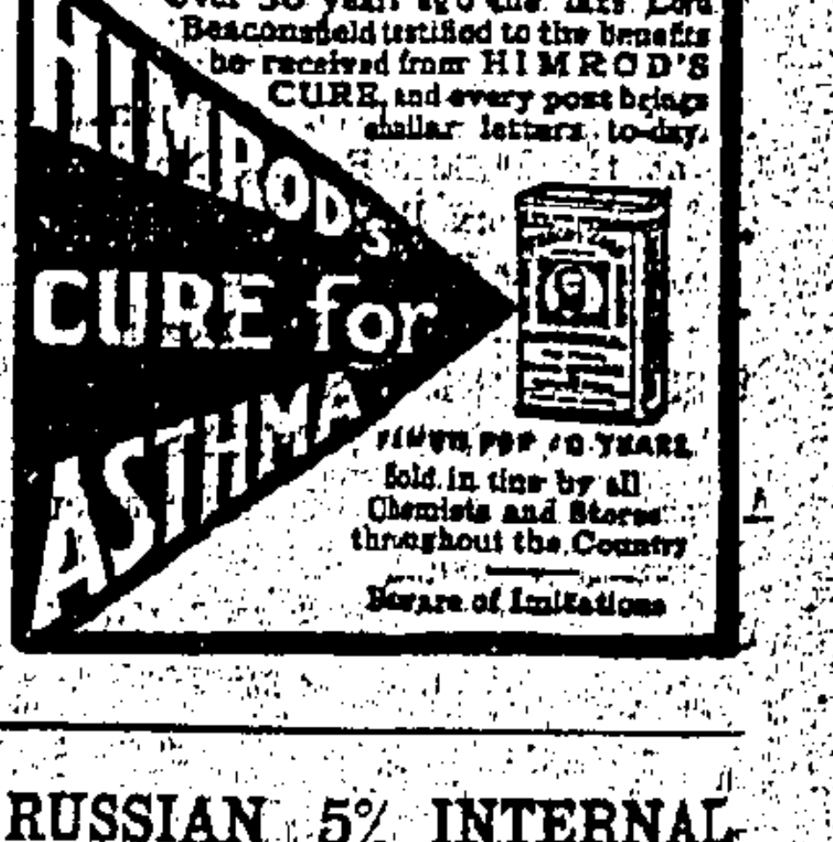
For particulars apply in writing to the Naval Secretary, Commodore's Office, H. M. Dock Yard.

Hongkong, July 13, 1917. 1956

LOST.

FROM Cosmopolitan Dock, Irish Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Paddy. Reward $20.00. J. FISHER, Cosmopolitan Dock.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1952


HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country

Beware of Imitations

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

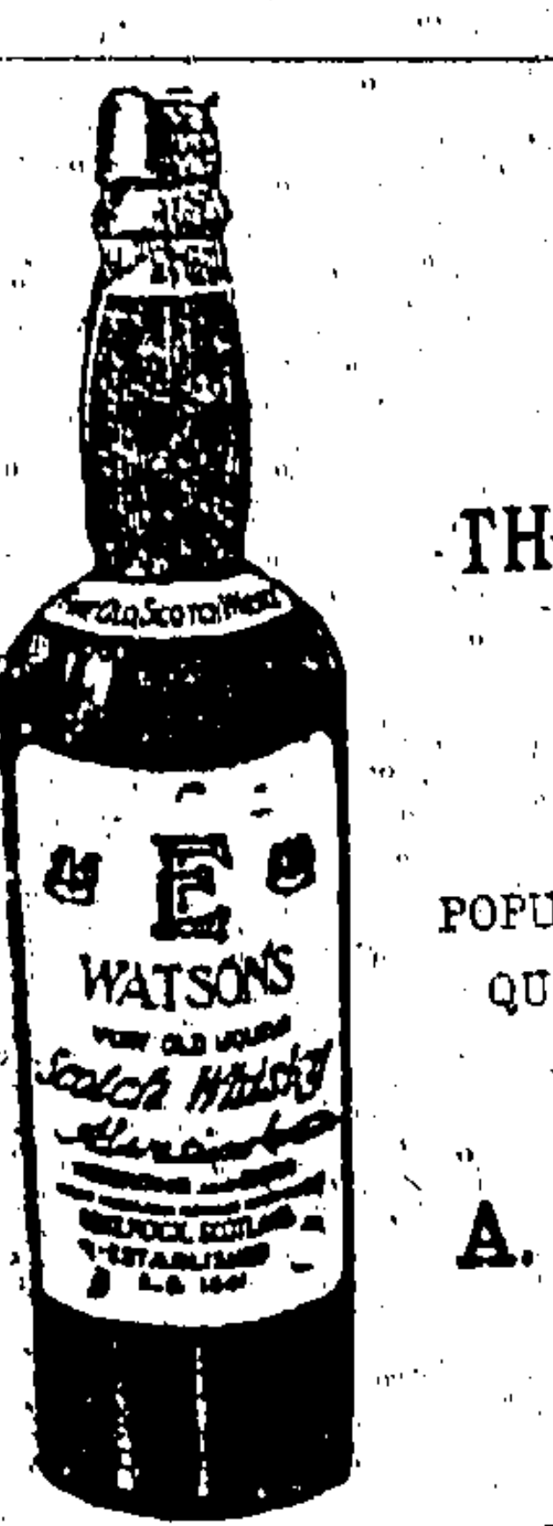
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong July 9, 1917. 1940

Don't Worry! I'm here.
KEATING'S KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS 3d 6d 1/-

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
[illegible]
THERAPION



WATSON'S

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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT, hull and fittings in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz Metal.

Length	35' 0"
Beam	8' 6"
Depth	3' 6"

Teak wood deck house 18' 0" long fitted with venetian shutters.

Completely equipped with stern gear, including brass propeller, brass rudder, steering gear, telegraph and usual accessories.

Vessel may be seen at The Kowloon Engineering Works.

No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—

SHIP CHANDLERY,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1960

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
the 17th July, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1959

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on
TUESDAY,
the 17th July, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
About Twenty Five Dozen
SLAZENGER TENNIS BALLS
IN AIR TIGHT TINS.
As used in recent Tennis Tournaments.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1958

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW

St. Swithin's Day.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Full Court of Appeal.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, July 17:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 19:—
11 a.m.—New Moon.
12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

THURSDAY, July 26:—
Land Investment Co's. Dividend due.
West Point Building Co's. Dividend due.

FRIDAY, July 27:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, July 28:—
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes.

TUESDAY, July 31:—
Noon.—Auction of "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms.

THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map
and Guide
(COLOURED)

PRICE 50 cents.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, July 14, 1917.

THE MIDSUMMER MADNESS AT PEKING.

THIS much satisfaction may be derived from what has been happening at Peking during the past few weeks: the question of a restoration of the monarchy may now be regarded as settled once and for all as an utterly impracticable idea in China. General CHANG HSUN'S *coup d'état* has proved to the world the utter hopelessness of the Monarchical cause in China, and this disturbing factor in Chinese politics at least is eliminated for a long time to come. The nation is now definitely committed to the Republican form of Government. The manifestos of the Republican leaders show a grasp of affairs, a strength of political convictions and a virility which strikingly contrasts with the medieval puerilities of the Edict which was promulgated in the name and under the seal of the boy-emperor on July 1st. There can be no doubt about the truth of General TUAN KI SUI'S statement that the people of China are much more enlightened and democratic in spirit than ever before. The meaning of the great uprising of the people of China against the Restoration is clear and emphatic. The whole country has risen instantly in condemnation of CHANG HSUN'S daring action, and in the brief space of a fortnight we find the Monarchy at an end, the arch conspirator a refugee in the Dutch Legation, and his army disbanded. It is not all plain sailing yet, however. The adherence of China to the Republican system of Government has been registered in no uncertain manner, but it has been clearly revealed that on the question of what should now be done there is a very important division in the Republican camp. The Southern group with its headquarters at Shanghai is completely out of sympathy apparently with the Northern group as regards the main lines of action to be taken. The latter have re-constituted the Republican Government, a proceeding against which the Southerners protest, as being unconstitutional. The Southerners are in favour of forfeiting the privileges which have been hitherto accorded to the ex-Imperial Family; while it is clear from the manifesto of General TUAN KI SUI that the Northerners are disposed to pardon the members of the Imperial Family on the ground that evidence is available that they were the unwilling tools of CHANG HSUN. Another point of difference apparently is with regard to the Parliament. The Southerners demand that the Parliament which the President dissolved under pressure from CHANG HSUN shall be immediately convened. TUAN KI SUI, remembering his experiences with that Parliament, is scarcely likely to welcome that demand. Let us hope that a means of bridging these sectional differences may speedily be found. The manifest duty of the Republican leaders now is not to quarrel too acutely about the details of reorganisation, but to endeavour in a spirit of compromise to secure unity which is strength in such a crisis, letting their decisions be guided and governed as far as possible by what has hitherto been regarded as the law of the Constitution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The typhoon passed near or over Formosa last night in a N. Wly. direction.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Frank Birley Johnson to be an Official Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong.

Four Chinese, residing at No. 285 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from poisoning.

A formal reception on the occasion of the French National holiday was held to-day, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., at the residence of the French Consul General, M. Reau, Peak Road.

Very unusual meteorological conditions in Hongkong attracted attention last night. At about 7 o'clock while the western sky was brilliant with the glory of the setting sun, the leaden eastern sky, in direct contrast, was covered with a huge rainbow. When the sun had set there was a series of loud thunderclaps, and vivid streaks of lightning played continuously, lighting up the inky darkness, and a heavy downpour of rain followed. This helped to considerably lower the temperature which during the day registered about 92° Fahr.

A FIRE AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

Early this morning a fire alarm was sounded at the Kowloon Docks. The fire, however, was extinguished by the Dockyard employees before the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene. It is believed that the fire was caused by an ignition in the keel box of a ship in the course of construction, as the result of a workman dropping a hot rivet.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOUMER.

The death of Captain Rene Doumer, the noted French airman, and son of M. Paul Doumer, the well-known Senator, and formerly Governor of French Indo-China, has already been reported. The *Echo de Paris* publishes a letter from an officer, telling how he learnt of the end of Captain Doumer. The writer says:—

A cavalryman came up to me and said he had a message for me. By the light of my pocket electric torch we went down together into my dug-out, when he handed me a weighted message which had been dropped by an aeroplane, and which he had picked up in an open field on his way back from fatigue duty. It was a streamer of the German colours, black, white and red, and attached to it was a little grey linen packet weighted with a little sand. I opened the packet. It contained a white envelope with this inscription in large letters:—"To the aviators of the —— army." Inside the envelope were two letters in German and two photographs. Here is a literal translation of the letters. The first runs: "Captain Rene Doumer, who fell in an air fight on April 26, 1917, north of Brimont, has been buried with German officers and with military honours in the Military Cemetery at Asfeld-la-Ville." Two photographs of his grave are attached to the letter, one of them for Madame Doumer.

RE-INSURANCE OF WAR RISKS.

NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

"The Japanese Government has introduced in the Diet a Bill providing for the reinsurances of war risks. According to the Bill the Japanese Government will be ready to accept a re-insurance of war risks in respect of an original contract concluded by a Japanese insurance company or by a Japan branch or agency of a foreign insurance company which accepted risks at a premium lower than that which has been fixed by the Japanese authorities.

The objects of re-insurance are to be vessels of Japanese nationality; goods exported from or imported into Japan, or goods shipped on Japanese vessels. With regard to the amount of re-insurance to be accepted by the Government in respect of a ship, this will be decided by a special Committee to be appointed for the purpose.—*Japan Chronicle.*

DONT NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

SPECIAL SERVICES OF OFFICERS RECOGNISED.

In to-day's *Gazette* there is published by command the following extract from a Report by the General Officer Commanding to the Home Authorities on the services rendered by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, in which special mention is made of individuals who have rendered valuable services in connection with these forces, and it is mentioned that His Excellency the Governor expressed his concurrence in the recommendations made:—

Extract from Report by the General Officer Commanding.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR CHAPMAN, V.D., Commandant.

Commanded the Corps with zeal and efficiency during the war. Much extra work has fallen upon him.

Surgeon-Major GEORGE DUNCAN RALPH BLACK.

In addition to his Volunteer duties has done daily duty at the Military Hospital since 22nd January, 1915, and given up half his time from a very busy private practice, thereby enabling a Royal Army Medical Corps officer to be sent on service. Paid two hundred dollars a month from Army funds.

Captain WILLIAM RUSSEL.
Lieutenant ROBERT HALL.

Have been conspicuous and untiring at duty with the electric lights and have been on night duty alternate weeks ever since the war and as they are fully employed at their profession by day have had to rest when they can.

Captain GEORGE PHILLIP LAMMERT, V.D.

Has been attached to the Army Service Corps since the outbreak of the war. His services have contributed to the release of two senior Army Service Corps officers for active service as well as a subaltern of the 2nd Battn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. formerly attached to the A.S.C., also a Quartermaster Army Service Corps for service in North China.

For the last eighteen months Captain Lammert has been in sole charge of the A.S.C. water and coolie transport and has in addition rendered considerable assistance in the Supply Office. Paid five shillings per diem from Army funds.

Company Sergeant-Major GEORGE WILLIAM KYNOCH.

Conspicuous zeal on electric lights duty continuously during the war.

Corps Sergeant-Major WALTER HIGBY (Permanent Staff).

A great increase of work has fallen on him since the war owing to the expansion of the Corps.

Sergeant WALTER JOSEPH HILL.

Conspicuous zeal on electric light duty continuously during the war.

Sergeant HEREWARD FRANCIS HAINES.

Conspicuous zeal on electric light duty continuously during the war.

Armourer Sergeant GEORGE WILLIAM AVENELL (Permanent Staff).

A great increase of work has fallen on him since the war owing to the expansion of the Corps.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Major GEORGE HENRY WAKEMAN.

Commanded the Volunteer Reserve at the outbreak of the war and has continued to do so with zeal and efficiency ever since. Much extra work has fallen upon him during the war.

Captain GEORGE KINGSTON HALL BRUTTON.

Appointed Adjutant in June 1915 and has ever since shown much zeal and energy in the general training and work of the Reserve.

Quartermaster - Sergeant EDWARD WILLIAM DAWSON.

Devoted himself entirely to military duty during the first six weeks of the war and much extra work has fallen upon him since.

Company Sergeant-Major FRANK LEWIS COOK.

Devoted himself entirely to military duty during the first six weeks of the war and much extra work has fallen upon him since.

The following letter has been received by His Excellency the Governor in reply:—

DOWNING STREET,
10th May, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. SEVERN'S despatch No. 408 of 14th November last, transmitting reports by the General Officer Commanding on the services rendered by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, which also include the names of certain officers and non-commissioned officers whom it is desired to commend for special services to the Empire in connection with local defence measure, and the military situation arising out of the war.

2. These recommendations were laid before the Army Council, who decided to make a special notification of the names of those officers and non-commissioned officers throughout the Empire deemed to be deserving of recognition, although their services may not have been sufficient to merit the recognition known as a "mention in despatches", or other higher reward, judged by the standard applied in the case of those who have participated in actual military operations in the field.

3. The publication of names was effected by a War Office notice through the Press Bureau on 26th-27th February, copy enclosed. On page 33 under "China" you will find the names of those you have recommended, besides 3 names of officers not mentioned in the enclosures to your despatch. The officers and non-commissioned officers specified are granted the Reward of an honourable entry in their record of service. I suggest that the list, as concerns the China Command, should be published in the official *Gazette* together with your despatch of the 14th November and this reply, in which I gladly recognise the services of both the Volunteers and the Reserve.

4. I notice that in the War Office publication no distinction is made between the Volunteer Corps and Volunteer Reserve as in the enclosures to your despatch, but you will doubtless consider this point in any local publication of names.

5. I have further to request that you will cause a note to be made on the record of service of any officials of the Colonial Government who have been included as entitled to such entry.

I have, &c.,
WALTER H. LONG.

Governor
Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their weekly share report dated Friday, 13th July, state:—

Dealings in our market have been brought practically to a standstill chiefly owing to the rapid and sensational rise in Sterling Exchange that has recently occurred.

Shanghai is also affected not only by the high rate of exchange but by the political upheaval in China which has not yet terminated.

RUBBER is quoted 2/5½ per lb. buyers (Plantation).

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks could be bought at $675. An interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June has been declared at the rate of £2-3-, per share to be paid at 2/6¼ Exchange.

MARINE INSURANCES remain unaltered.

FIRE INSURANCES are nominal at last quotations.

SHIPPING.—Douglases at $85 and Deferred Indos at $101, are nominal. Star Ferries are without business at $29.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sellers at $96, Malabons are featureless at $29.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats are unchanged with buyers round about Tls. 15, Raubs are nominal at $2.45, Tronohs at 25/6, and Urals at 32/-. There are still buyers of Shells at 120/- cum all locally. Kailans are steady at 34/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves under continued pressure have declined to $68, at which price sales have been effected, there are buyers slightly under this. Hongkong Docks are nominal at $114. Shanghai Docks have changed hands at Tls. 94. This Company has declared a dividend of Tls. 9 for the year just ended. It has carried to reserve Tls. 130,000 and has carried forward Tls. 72,000. The Annual Meeting will be held on the 27th inst., and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Points are on offer at $72, with no buyers in evidence. This Company has declared an interim dividend of $3 per share payable on the 28th inst. Hongkong Lands are wanted at $93. This Company has declared an interim dividend of $3½ per share payable on the 28th inst. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at $97½. Centrals might be placed at $93. Kowloon Lands at $33 are nominal as are Humphreys at $6½.

COTTON MILLS.—The Northern market exhibited a little strength during the week under review, but at the close appears to be quieter. The following quotations give present prices:—Ewos Tls. 155, Kung Yiks Tls. 14½, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 124, Yangtszepoos Tls. 5.70.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electrics are very steady at $48, China Lights at $4½ are nominal, Hongkong Trams have been the medium of some business between $6.35 and $6.40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are steady at $6. Cements are easy at $7½. China Providents could be placed at $7.75, China Borneos are nominal at $7, as are Dairy Farms at $23, and Hongkong Ices at $15½. Waterboats are unchanged at $13. Ropes might be placed at $[illegible]. William Powells are weak at $6½.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/7[illegible] and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is [illegible].

THE MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM PLASTERED TO HIS BODY.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese $30 on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of three taels of raw opium.

Inspector Brown said that the opium was found stuck to the defendant's body with plasters.

THEFT OF A PIG.

Before Mr. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a pig, valued at $10.

The defendant was remanded until next Friday.

SEVEN TRAM CONDUCTORS FINED FOR GAMBLING.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's court this morning, seven conductors in the employ of the Tramway Company were fined $2 each on the charge of gambling at No. 136 Praya East, Wanchai.

JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

In the course of an article contributed to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. N. Kato, editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, writes:—

From time to time a curious question is put to us by many Englishmen: "What is Japan doing in the war?"—as if Japan has ceased to fight, if not entirely ceased to be one of the Allies! The question somewhat annoys us, not because our part seems small, for we know it is not, but because we notice here a certain tendency of thought, or rather a misunderstanding, among the people of the Western Allies that, thanks to the great distance, Japan is reaping some rich harvest at a small cost paid at the earlier stage of the war. This is an utter mistake. Japan is by no means profiteering: on the contrary, she is suffering from the consequence of the world-struggle as much as any of the Allied nations, with the exception of Belgium and Serbia, not to mention France, the main theatre of the battle. Except for a few lucky speculators, shipowners, and manufacturers of war material, who no doubt are making big profits out of the war, the people at large are suffering from the enormous increase in the cost of living, and the nation as a whole is no richer than before on account of the heavy military and naval expenditures. Only the other day I was chatting with one of the most influential Japanese bankers here in London, and he readily confirmed my view that there is no greater mistake than to suppose that Japan is making money out of the war. He was most emphatic in asserting that the sooner the war is over the better for the Japanese industry. In spite of all that, Japan is firmly resolved to go through this war until the Allies are completely victorious. That is why she has spared no effort in her co-operation with the Allies both on land and on water. That is why Japan has mobilised the whole of her industrial resources in order to supply munitions to her Allies, especially Russia. And that is why she is always ready to meet the wishes of her Allies in the way of naval and military operations whenever the need for her assistance occurs.

People who do not think much may wonder why Japan has not yet sent her troops to Europe. In fact, we are often put this question, as if Japan is shirking the responsibility of doing so for her selfish interest! But are they aware of the fact that in order to send only one division of the army from Japan no fewer than 20 or 30 big liners and cargo boats are required for its transport, besides a considerable number of warships for its escort? And that for only one odd division! Suppose we send over ten divisions, which will be of some use, more than one million of Japanese tonnage will be taken up, which is now being used for more essential purposes of the war. It is for the Allies to decide whether this is a paying business or not, especially at a time when there is such a dearth of tonnage as now. It is small wonder then, that Japan has never been asked by the Allies to send troops to Europe. If, however, she were asked to help in this way, I am firmly convinced that she would not hesitate to concur with the wishes for her gallant Allies. At the same time I cannot help wishing that such a contingency will never arise.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

STRENGTH.

Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) (Traffic), having returned to the Colony, resumes duty.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Monday, July 16th, Wednesday, July 18th, and Monday, July 23rd.

MUSIC CLASSES.

Music Class for the 18th, is cancelled.

BAND PRACTICE.

Band Practice for the 17th, is cancelled.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,
Acting D.S.P. (R.).

A BATTENBERG TO WED LADY IRENE DENISON.

The engagement is announced of Captain Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Lady Irene Frances Adza Denison, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, and the impending marriage has the King's entire sanction and approval.

Prince Alexander is the eldest of the Battenbergs, and is a captain in the Grenadier Guards. Lady Irene is a charming, unaffected, and beautiful young woman of twenty-six. She is the idol of Scarborough, where the Londesborough reign supreme, is fond of open-air life, an excellent tennis-player, and, in the old days, was an ardent devotee of amateur theatricals.

A ZEPPELIN'S FATE.

DESTROYED BY NAVAL GUNS.

British naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L22 in the North Sea on May 14. Referring to this the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sent the following telegram in the afternoon of May 14:—

From the Dutch islands of Vlieland and Terschelling glimpses were caught through the mist of Zeppelin L22 before she disappeared, wrapped in smoke and flames, after being hit by the British naval gunners. So far as could be distinguished, the airship was one of the largest type, with three gondolas. During the preceding night there were heavy thunderstorms in the North Sea, and this morning early there was hardly a breath of wind, with an intermittently overcast sky and drifting mists. The first indication the people on the islands had that there was a combat between the British naval forces and a Zeppelin was the sound of strong gunfire. Then, peering through the mist, they saw flickering flashes evidently from the ships' guns.

Shortly afterwards the airship became dimly visible. Suddenly smoke rose, gradually becoming denser, until the form of the Zeppelin was completely lost. After a quarter of an hour, during which period the whole spectacle slowly became more confused in the gathering mist, all that could be viewed, namely, the great smoke-cloud, disappeared. It was assumed that the airship had fallen into the sea, but the first definite knowledge of her fate was conveyed in the official message from your side recording the British success.

According to a message from the Belgo-Dutch frontier tremendous gun-fire was heard yesterday afternoon from the Flanders front. It developed into a terrific volume in the afternoon and evening, and continued throughout the night to such a degree that the windows of the houses at this great distance from the front shook continually.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

L22 is the third Zeppelin whose destruction has been officially reported this year. One was brought down by the Russians on the Rumanian front at the beginning of February, while the French felled the L39 near Compiegne, on March 18, after a raid on England. If the L22 was of the same type as the L32 and L33, she carried four engines, six machine guns, and a crew of twenty-two. The following is a list of the German airships destroyed during 1916 over England or by our forces at sea:—

February 2.—L19 foundered in North Sea after being damaged during a raid. L20 was also destroyed after the same raid.

March 31.—L15 shot down by guns in Essex and fell in the Thames. Crew of seventeen made prisoners.

May 4.—L7 brought down by cruisers Galatea and Phaeton off Schleswig-Holstein, and finished off by submarine, which captured seven of the crew.

September 3.—Airship destroyed at Cuffley by Lieut. Robinson v.c. Crew killed.

September 24.—L32 and L33 brought down in Essex; one in flames. The crew of the other—twenty-two officers and men—were captured.

October 1.—Zeppelin brought down in flames at Potter's-bar. Crew of twenty killed.

November 27.—Zeppelin destroyed by an airman off Durham coast. Crew killed.

November 28.—Zeppelin destroyed off Norfolk coast by four pilots and an armed trawler's guns, after being damaged by anti-aircraft guns. Crew killed.

A telegram to the "Star" from the East Coast states that news was received early yesterday morning that Zeppelin L22 was approaching the coast. A squadron of naval aircraft went off in pursuit, and the invader was attacked by a battleplane, by which it was overhauled as it attempted to escape. L22 was seen to burst into flame. Two of the crew jumped into the sea, but the rest disappeared with the burning mass. The scene of the encounter was fifty miles from the Dutch coast and about 200 miles from the British.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—
8 p.m. Gymnasium.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, 21st inst.:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
12.45 p.m. Gymnasium.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
3 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.
4.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Stretcher Drill. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. RAITHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from Page 1.*)

ANOTHER IRISH PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

LONDON, July 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P.

[Mr. O'Brien was Nationalist member for Kilkenny City. He was returned for that Constituency unopposed.]

ULSTER PROCESSIONS.

LONDON, July 13.

The Twelfth of July processions were resumed at Ulster, but were quiet affairs. No flags were carried at Belfast, where a religious service replaced the customary speeches.

MANCHESTER COTTON STOCKS.

LONDON, July 13.

In Manchester it is understood that the census of stocks of Cotton in spinners' hands reveals that the quantity is lower than was supposed. It is probable that the Control Board will recommend a curtailment of the production of Mills to four days weekly. This will directly affect 100,000 operatives.

FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES IN 1916.

PARIS, July 13.

Shipping losses and accidents in 1916 accounted for 2,750,000 tons, as compared with the pre-war annual average of 600,000 tons.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, July 13.

The arrivals for the week ending July 8th were 1,067 and the sailings 1,009. Three vessels above and one below 1,600 tons were sunk, and nine were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 14.

Silver is quoted at 40¾. There is Continental and other demand. The Market is steady.

NEW YORK, July 13.

American bankers have purchased from a Mining Corporation in Canada, 200,000 ounces of silver at 83 9/16. The highest price paid in New York, recently, was 80¼. The heavy foreign demand continues.

GERMANS DEPRESSED.

HINDENBURG'S ANGER AT THE GERMAN RETREAT.

From a trustworthy source I learn (says the Daily Telegraph's special correspondent at Rotterdam) that Hindenburg, alarmed at the threat to his vaunted line, hastened to the western front, where he remained two days. Following the British Army's successful blow, he summoned a council of war and investigated the circumstances of the disaster, which he attributed to blunders on the part of divisional commanders. Apparently Hindenburg regarded the district north of the point at which the retreating movement ceased as impregnable. Events proving otherwise. Hindenburg, refusing to admit that his judgment was at fault, or that he had under-estimated the British prowess, refused to see in the loss of Vimy Ridge anything but mistakes on the part of subordinate commanders who, it is reported, have been submitted to characteristic bullying on the road that they should at least have avoided the surrender of such a large number of officers and men.

From the same source as this information I learn that, whilst Hindenburg on leaving professed confidence in the general position, there was a great feeling of depression in the German armies consequent on the disillusion of the belief that the Somme retreat had upset the Allies' plans and removed the possibility of their being again subjected to the terrible artillery bombardments of last year.

FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Home contemporary reproduces the following advertisements:—

The first is from a Swiss paper, and the second from an Indian paper.

(1.)—Spacious Rooms.—Best beds. Here we cook the English every day. Attention to children under arms. The French cooked on Sundays and Fridays, otherwise not, unless special intention is ordered. Dogs must not be without special leave of the propriety herein brought. Carriages to hire, horses to *ride, or asses equal to the company herein* visiting. It is always to give best attention to comfort of esteemed and high-well-born company to this Hotels endeavours.

(2.)—I have nine children and one wife, and I want one girl to look after them, and to teach the young idea to speak the English language. I will give you home (one room downstairs) and eight rupees pay, and food with the child, which will be good curry and that every day, my childs being Bengalee, could not speak the English to you will not have must trouble. You must perform the music on the Piano, I would like the young ladys to learn play like European Lady.—I shall be your respected friend and well-wisher.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

VIENNA URGING PEACE.

LONDON, July 12.

The latest authentic news from Berlin states that the Kaiser received the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and also the Crown Prince.

There is the strongest reason for believing that Vienna is strenuously urging the necessity for peace.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

DEBATE OPENED.

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons, the Mesopotamian debate was opened by the Attorney-General who stated that the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal of Enquiry into the Commission's allegations which adversely affected the conduct of military officers was merely an act of justice, because the persons therein criticised, up to the present, had not been afforded an opportunity for vindication. The Court would be enabled to deal separately with each officer, and separately report to the Army Council. Alternatively, the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute to deal with cases both of soldiers and civilians.

REASON FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that it was impossible for him to remain at the India Office when his conduct might be questioned by a judicial tribunal which would deal with persons censured in the Mesopotamia Report. His resignation was final.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

LONDON, July 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off raiders westward of Queant and took some prisoners.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. A large number of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes and ammunition dumps. We carried out eight other successful raids and brought down four German aeroplanes and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

LATER.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We raided the enemy trenches to the south of Hulluch and to the South-east of Ypres.

We repulsed raids to the south-east of Gavrelle, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and to the east of Nieuport.

A GALLANT AVIATOR.

LONDON, July 12.

The following letter from a Commanding Officer to the father of Second Lieut. John Young, of the Flying Corps, who was killed in Saturday's air raid on London, strikingly illustrates the qualities of the young defenders of the Metropolis.

After paying tribute to Lieut. Young's very gallant record, he states that the aviator went up in every recent raid. On the last occasion he flew single-handed into the midst of 22 raiders, the pilot and observer firing. Immediately all the enemy machines concentrated their fire on him. Each enemy's fire was "too awful for words. Your son did not hesitate the slightest. He flew on until, riddled with bullets, his machine put its nose upwards and went spinning down to the sea from 14,000 feet. I am proud to think that your son was in my command."

THE CASE OF LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour announced that Viscount Hardinge had thrice offered his resignation since the publication of the report, but Mr Balfour had refused it.

TO PLEASE BRITAIN.

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER'S" THIRD VERSE STRUCK OUT.

As a concession to British sentiment it has been ordered in New York that the third verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" should be omitted at official functions. Here is the precious verse:—

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wiped out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge would save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

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CHINA AND GERMANY.

STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

The Prime Minister of Japan, Count Terauchi, in the course of a recent statement on policy in the House of Peers said:—

Inasmuch as the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany by China, more than any other neutral countries, has a very important bearing on the interests of this country, I will offer some explanation regarding the attitude which the Japanese Government has adopted on the question.

Immediately after its own severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the U.S. Government intimated the fact to all other countries, at the same time suggesting to neutral countries that they should follow America's example. In view of the very close relations with this country the Chinese Government sought the views of the Japanese Government on America's suggestion. Seeing that the question was one of great importance the Japanese Government after deliberate consideration, replied to the effect that it deemed it advisable for China to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, in compliance with America's advice. When it is remembered that America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany in protest against Germany's arrogant attitude in infringing the rights of neutral countries, it must be regarded as a most appropriate step that China should follow America's example when she failed to secure satisfactory guarantees from Germany in the matter of upholding her rights as a Sovereign State. From Japan's standpoint also, China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany must be welcomed, as Germany hitherto has been engaged in political and other activity in China very dangerous to Japan and other Entente Powers, with every prospect of her scope of activity being extended in future. This is the reason why I laid the views of the Japanese Government unreservedly before the Chinese Government. On March 14th China officially notified the Japanese Government of her severance of diplomative relations with Germany. In making this official communication to this country, the Chinese Government clearly stated that China took this step against Germany in the cause of humanity and justice, and not by any means from motives of gain. In regard to this matter, however, the Chinese Government approached this country with the desire that the Japanese Government should give its favourable consideration to the proposed revision of the Chinese Customs tariff, postponement of payment of the Boxer indemnity, and changes in certain clauses of the Treaties bearing on these matters. The Japanese Government had given very deliberate consideration to China's proposal, but as these matters required full and careful discussion among the Powers concerned, before giving a definite answer to the Chinese Government, Japan had exchanged views with these powers. As a result, it was agreed on March 31st that a conference of representatives of the Powers at Peking should be held to discuss the matter. Inasmuch, however, as the question is still pending between the Chinese Government and the Powers concerned, I am not in a position to make any further report than this at the present juncture.

"Since China broke of diplomatic relations with Germany, the next question calling for her attention was whether she would be well advised in declaring war against Germany or not. This question is, of course, one for China to decide, and it is a matter for deep regret that, the question still remains unsettled. As it is very important not only to China and Japan but to all Entente Powers, that the enemy's influence in the East should be radically destroyed, I believe it to be most important that responsible statesmen in China should work for the speedy restoration of order in domestic affairs, and then to work for the participation of that country in the war against Germany. I admit of no doubt that China's entry into the war for the protection of humanity will win for herself the respect and sympathy of the Entente Powers, who are fighting for victory in a righteous cause.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE DIET.

Mr. Ozaki recently introduced in the House of Representatives an interpellation on the Government's China policy. He said:

"The present Government's advocacy of the non-interference policy in Chinese politics is well known, but I understand that it is not to be interpreted in the sense that the Japanese Government refuses to state its views even when asked to do so by China. If the Government means to refrain absolutely from interfering in China's domestic politics, I take the strongest exception to such a policy. For my part I rather believe it is necessary for Japan to extend a helping hand to China and guide that country in the right path as the duty of a friendly neighbour. It must be clear to everyone that China cannot be long left in her present state, and it is by no means advisable for this country to assume a nonchalant attitude toward that country at the present juncture. The fact that the present Cabinet is actually giving covert support to the Northern militarists in China admits of no doubt. Not only is this fact recognised by us Japanese, but it is probably known to all the outside Powers. The Southern party has been recently viewing Japan's attitude with a suspicious eye. Does the Premier recognise this fact? Even if the suspicions of the Powers are quite unfounded, the very fact that such suspicions have been created in the minds of other people must be regarded as a serious blunder on the part of the Government, which thus shows itself incapable of assuming the duties of State administration. Has the present Cabinet taken any steps to remove such misgivings, or, if these suspicions are well founded, what has made the Government adopt such a policy?"

The Premier in reply said:

"It is a matter for genuine regret that China has been subject to a series of commotions for several years past, and I believe it the duty of a friendly Asiatic nation to help China in the task of effecting a unification of the country. It would be superfluous to refer to the condition in which China was at the time of the formation of the present Cabinet. Suffice it to say that it was obvious that without improving that situation it was impossible for Japan to attend to Asiatic affairs in friendly co-operation with China. The present Cabinet took this point into serious consideration and since my assumption of the Premiership I have consulted with the heads of the three political parties by laying my views before them. I advocated, among other things, non-interference in China's domestic politics, and I affirm this is the basic principle of the present Government's policy. But this does not necessarily mean that the Japanese Government must keep aloof from Chinese affairs absolutely. Put briefly, the Government's policy is to act in conformity with the general trend of Chinese affairs. I must, however, definitely state that neither the Japanese Government as a whole, nor I, as the Premier have had anything whatever to do with the North or the South."

Mr Ozaki: "There prevail in China two currents at present—the militarist current in the North and the constitutional one in the South. To which current does the Government propose to give its support? Is it favourably inclined towards the North, in view of the bureaucratic and militarist tendency they both have in common. It is not only in China that these two different currents prevail but every country in the world has experienced a conflict between these two currents of ideas. Is the Premier aware of this fact?"

The Premier: "Mr. Osaki asserts that there are two main currents of ideas in the world, but I cannot be so positive about the matter as he. With regard to Chinese affairs, as the matter involves the domestic politics of that country, the Imperial Government is not going to side with either the North or the South. So long as peace and order are maintained in that country, the Japanese Government is quite indifferent to what form of government may to adopted."

Mr Ozaki: "Holding office as he does in the region which is within the so-called Japanese sphere of influence, General Chang Tso-lin Military Governor of Fengtien province, is in the habit of taking no measures without first obtaining Japan's approval thereto. In these circumstances, there is reason to believe that in taking hostile action against the Central Government in the recent disturbances General Chang had a secret understanding with the Japanese Government. In fact, a rumour is even afloat that certain Japanese furnished the Chinese General with war funds. What I want to know especially is the reason why the Japanese Government has made no protest against the seizure by General Chang Tso-lin of the Salt Gabelle, which has an important bearing upon Japan's interests as security for loans."

The Premier:—"I admit that General Chang Tso-lin was among the Military Governors who recently revolted against the President and that he seized the Salt Gabelle. But previous to employing this money General Chang must obtain the permission of the Superintendent appointed to take charge of this money. So long as it remains unemployed as is really the case, his seizure of the Gabelle does not affect Japan's interests in any way. The Japanese Government has given him not the slightest financial help."

Mr Osaki:—"There is a persistent rumour that soon after Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, returned home on furlough some time ago, one Nishihara, with whom the Premier is alleged to be on specially intimate terms, visited Peking charged with a certain important mission. It is said that this Nishihara forced a certain proposition on the Japanese authorities in Peking, as representing the views of the Premier and the Minister of Finance. The proposition in question refers to reciprocal terms for China's participation in the war. When Baron Hayashi returned to Peking on the expiry of his furlough it is remoured that Nishihara triumphantly showed him telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Premier, Count Terauchi, and Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, and himself, to Baron Hayashi's great surprise. The Baron is said to have addressed inquiries to the Japanese Foreign Office about the matter. Curiously enough however, the Foreign Minister denied these facts in yesterday's session of the House. Seeing that, strictly speaking, the recent disturbances in China may be traced to this affair, I think it necessary for the Premier to clearly state his relations with this Nishihara, in order to remove the suspicions entertained by the public."

Mr. Ozaki:—In the speech he made yesterday the Foreign Minister expressed a desire for China's participation in the war. What benefits will accrue to Japan from China's entry into the war?"

The Premier:—"No great benefits will accrue to Japan from China's participation. But I believe it would be beneficial—not only to the future of China but to the development of Japan—that all the enemy undertakings in China should be destroyed."

GERMAN UNDERTAKINGS IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Mr. Ozaki:—"What does the Premier mean by "German undertakings in China? Does he refer to the undertakings of the German Government or those of private individuals?"

The Premier:—"I cannot make a detailed statement in this connection in open session, but at any rate I mean all German undertakings."

Mr. Ozaki:—"It appears that the Premier does not understand my interpellation. So far as the private undertakings of Germans are concerned, the Government cannot destroy even those in this country. In fact the Government retained the services of a certain German until quite recently. How then, can the Japanese Government destroy the private undertakings of Germans in China?"

No answer being given by the Premier to this question Mr. Ozaki remarked that it was evident the Premier was unable to answer him, so he would have to interpellate the Foreign Minister, who had a better knowledge of diplomatic affairs, later on.—*Japan Chronicle.*

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TRANSFER OF SHARES.

AN INDO-CHINA S.N. CO. CASE.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice Mr Justice Eve heard a summons on 17th May to determine whether 60 £5 deferred shares in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., should be entered on the company's register in the name of Mr Frank Ernest Green, of 65, Burleigh-road, Enfield, Middlesex, or in the name of Mr Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, The Lodge, St. Catherine's, Guildford, Surrey. Each of these gentlemen claims to be entitled to have his name registered in respect to these shares.

The summons was issued by the steamship company, who asked that notwithstanding the claim of Mr Hopkinson to be the owner of the shares, the company should be authorised to rectify the register by making such alterations as might be necessary for the purpose of restoring the name of Mr Green as owner of the shares. It appeared that prior to the date of transfer of the shares Mr Hopkinson was the registered holder. In May last a transfer dated April 7, 1916, was lodged at the company's office, whereby the shares were expressed to be transferred by Mr Hopkinson to Mr Green for the nominal sum of 10s. The usual notice was sent by the company to Mr Hopkinson, informing him of the transfer, and he replied asking that the transfer might not be registered without further notice to him. The company assented, and notified Mr Green of the objection which had been taken. Very shortly afterwards the company received a letter from Messrs Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., by whom the transfer had been lodged, asking for the return of all documents forwarded by them in the matter, and Mr. Hopkinson was notified of the request. Nothing further appears to have been done for some time, until by an oversight in July, due to changes in the London staff of the steamship company, the transfer, which had been retained by the company, was passed through, and the name of Mr. Green was entered on the register as holder of the shares in place of the name of Mr. Hopkinson. Then the company's correspondence with Mr. Hopkinson was discovered, and the London secretaries of the company, assuming that Mr. Green ought not to have been entered on the register, amended the register, the entries now showing the shares to be held by Mr. Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson was asked by the company to take steps to establish his right, and they also suggested that Mr. Green should apply to the Court to be placed on the register, but as neither of the claimants had taken the step the company was anxious to have the question determined.

The transfer of April 7, 1916, was executed in blank by Mr. Hopkinson and handed by him with the share certificates to Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., thereby, it was stated, authorising that firm to fill in the name of the transferee and to have their nominee registered as the holder. Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., filling in the name of Mr. Green, who was in their employ, with the view to his holding the shares as their nominee. The transfer being under seal, it was contended by Mr. Hopkinson that it could not be executed in favour of a transferee whose name was left blank, and that therefore, the name of Mr. Green was improperly inserted, and was inoperative and void. But Mr. Green and the company were advised that though the instrument might have been void as a deed the presence of a seal did not prevent it from being valid as an agreement, and consequently it effectively transfered the right to call upon the company to register the transferee as holder of the shares, inasmuch as the articles of association of the company did not require that the shares should be transferred by deed.

JUDGMENT.

After hearing Counsel his Lordship reserved judgment, which he pronounced on 25th inst. In the course of the same Mr Justice Eve said:—

In the month of March, 1916, the respondent, Mr Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, sold to Messrs Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., in whose employ he then was as general manager, 930 fully-paid deferred ordinary shares of £5 each in the capital of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for sums amounting in all to £18,541 17s. 6d. Of these shares 870 were transferred to the purchasers or their nominees, but in respect of the remaining 60, all they received was the certificate and a transfer in blank executed by the vendor.

The Company applies to the Court under Sub-Section (1) of Section 32 to rectify the register by re-inserting therein the name which was improperly struck out of, and is now without sufficient cause omitted from the register, and on such application the Court has power under Sub-Section 3 to decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered or omitted from the register. I point this out because one objection raised on Mr Hopkinson's behalf was that in view of the attitude adopted by the Company in treating Mr. Green as the registered holder there were no grounds for any application under the section by the Company or Mr Green, and that in the absence of an application by Mr Hopkinson there was nothing to discuss, and the summons ought therefore to be dismissed.

But in my opinion there is nothing in *this objection.* The short and conclusive answer to the objection is this: that the section is brought into operation as soon as there is a person alleging himself to be aggrieved by an improper entry in or omission from the register, and therefore it is open to the person so aggrieved, or to the Company, or to any member of the Company, to come to the Court under the section. Mr Hopkinson had taken up the position of the person aggrieved some weeks before the summons was issued, and in these circumstances I have no doubt that the application is properly made and that I have jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respondents upon the summons.

The fact that, as between the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. Green, the former could properly have refused to register the transfer so long as it was insufficiently stamped could not, in my opinion, entitle Mr. Hopkinson to maintain the attitude that the transfer was void and his signature a nullity. The most he could do was to assert that which was undoubtedly the fact, that the registration of the transfer while inadequately stamped could not operate to bring about a legal transfer of the shares into the name of the transferee. But the fact is that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., so far from having notice of the insufficiency of the stamp duty paid on the transfer, were informed by a declaration subscribed by the manager of Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., and by Mr. Green, that it was sufficiently stamped with a 10s. stamp, and thereupon registered the transfer and inscribed Mr. Green's name in the register as the holder of the shares.

Although for reasons unconnected with this question of the stamp duty his name was subsequently struck out, this striking out was wholly unauthorised act and must be disregarded. The transfer was subsequently stamped with the proper *ad valorem* duty, and the penalty for neglect to do this the first instance has been paid. The position, therefore, when the summons came on to be heard was this, that Mr Green's name was on the register, and the transfer by reason of which Mr Hopkinson's name was taken off and Mr Green's entered had been validated by the payment of the additional duty. In these circumstances it is, in my opinion, impossible for Mr Hopkinson to claim, as in effect he does, to have Mr Green's name struck out and his own restored, and I make the order for which the Company asks in paragraph 1 of the summons, and I further order Mr Hopkinson to pay the costs of the Company and of Mr Green.

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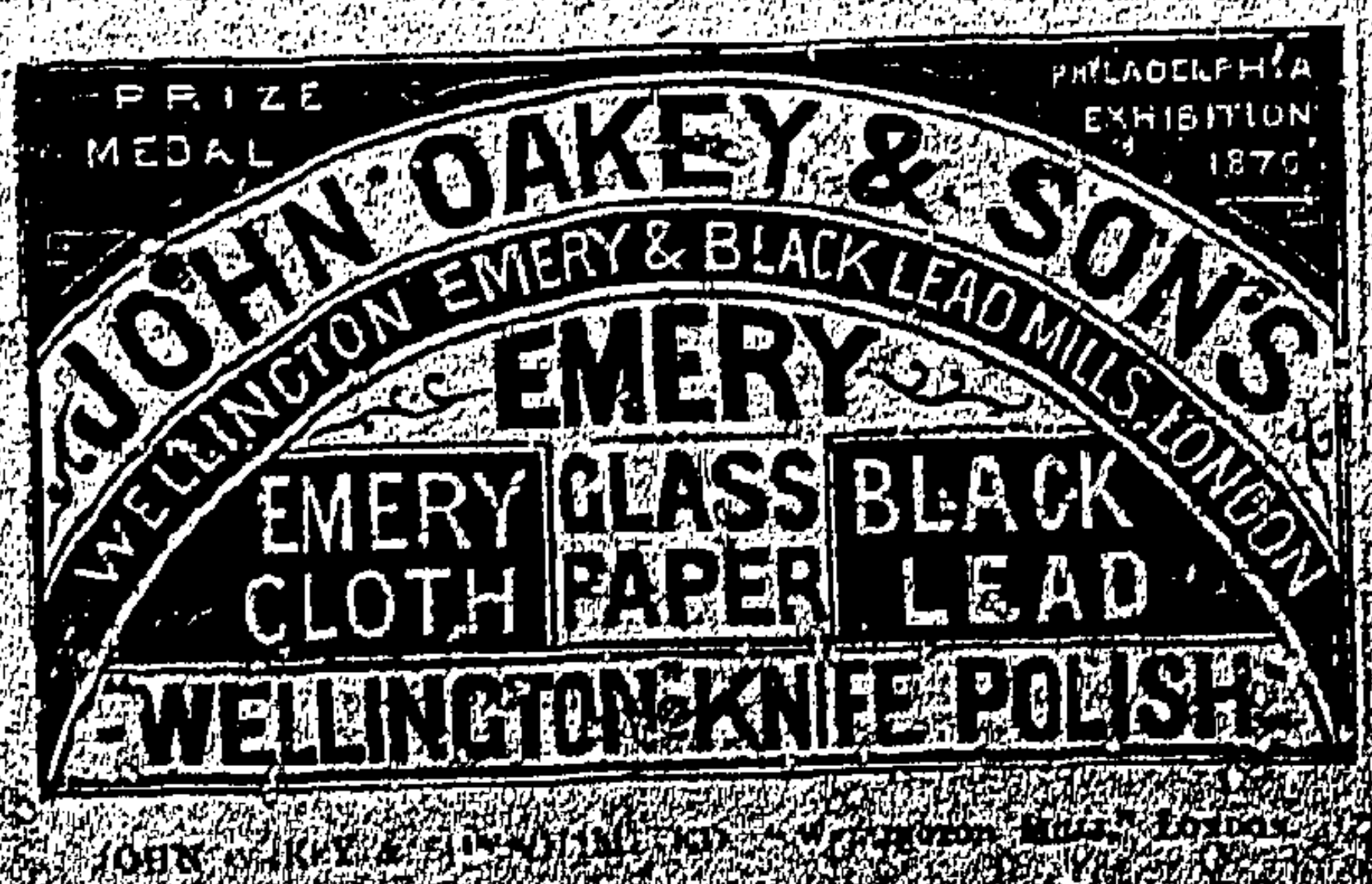
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.



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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	17th July at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	24th July at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August.
†NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *AGENT,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS. Displacement	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	§INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500 §YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	—
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Itsuno, Tons 16,000 §HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500 §IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July at 11 a.m. FRIDAY, 20th July at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.
KOBE	—	—
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, *Manager.*

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 14th July at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 16th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1944

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship
"KOREA MARU,"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 11th July at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 16th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 20th July at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1943

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 19th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1917. 1957

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
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SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS
HONGKONG

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE. about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE!

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong:	Connecting with	From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE. LIMITED
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents
Or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

GERMANY'S INSOLENCE CONDEMNED.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE BY MAX HARDEN.

Max Harden, in "Zukunft," publishes the most remarkable article which has appeared in his weekly for a long time past. He has gone far out into the wilderness beyond that oasis—now considerably populated—from which the "Vorwaerts" preaches, and it is scarcely to be expected that the authorities will calmly pass over such breaking of bounds.

He begins a long article of 30 pages with some praise of England which will not sound pleasantly in the ears of those who keep the German people in the dark as to what their position in the world struggle really is. He sets forth in contrast the "inestimable worth of freedom of speech in Press and Parliament" in England, and even has a good word to say for the publication of the Dardanelles Report, for "only in such light can a nation which governs itself live.".

PACIFIST TURNED SWORD-BEARER.

He proceeds to show how a little while ago the United States stood for peace, was a peace oasis in a world stiff with armour. "A professor, democrat and pacifist was the President. His first State Secretary, Mr Bryan, and his closest friends were pillars of peace. Nine-tenths of the States were against war. A long list of democratic associations of all sorts and prominent men were for peace.

When Mr Roosevelt came forward as war champion, he suffered a severe defeat, rent his party, and involved Mr Hughes in the same fate. Mr Ford was chosen Governor of his native state.

Yet, despite all that, "on the first day of the life of the new Congress Mr. Wilson announced his decision to throw the whole military and economic strength of the United States into war against the German Empire."

How was such a change possible, Harden asks, and he supplies the answer by quoting in full President Wilson's historic speech. To emphasise the reply, he quotes from declarations from the great Entente statesmen in Europe—Pioncare, Ribot, Deschanel, and Lloyd George—referring to the latter as "a genial, ultra-strenuous man of action."

A MOMENTOUS UTTERANCE.

"Perhaps, says Harden, Mr. Wilson cannot reach to the heights of those four orators of the first rank, "but, nevertheless, his speech will soon stand in the school-books with those of Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bismarck, and Gambetta, and will outshine all previous and contemporary declarations, because it came from the lips of the head of a State, who spoke as none have before spoken in the world's history, who was made bold by a creed of idealism which had not become flaccid, and who found courage for new things.

"On January 23 the world heard Mr. Wilson's peace offer, and in them the first voice which indicated, in clear, profound, and considered words, not veiled with halting wishes, the way to lasting peace. On April 3 we heard from the same mouth a declaration of war like none since the States were."

THE MEXICO "OFFER."

Then heavy blows are directed against Zimmerman and his offer to Mexico.

"Bismarck used to declare the worst diplomatic error of his experience was that committed by the Duke of Gramont when he did not regard the Sigmaring renunciation of the Spanish throne as a French triumph, and so avoided war and the downfall of the Empire. This error of July 1870 is exceeded by that of of July 1914 by the whole extent of the difference between that war, which at the end of eight weeks practically ended in victory, and that struggle which on the thousandth day is further from a military decision than it was on the thirtieth.

"If Carranza wished to conquer Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, he did not need the permission of Germany. He would first have to deal with General Villa, who still holds the American-Mexican buffer territory—did the Wilhelmstrasse know that?—and then throw himself into the adventure of war against the earth's richest people, against 100,600,000 men, in whose service are the best cannon, and the most modern technical science and industry, and who would rather bleed to death than allow the Mexicans to take the three States as booty."

German policy towards Japan is also severely critcised. Harden points out how such muddling insulted America, especially as such "extraordinary tactics" were not condemned by the German people.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOTIC SONG CONTEST.

The committee selected by the National Arts Club of New York to award the prize of $250 to the composer of the best patriotic song reported that it was unable to make the award because no song meritorious enough was submitted, although several hundred persons contested throughout the United States.

More than four thousand poems were submitted and from among them the committee consisting of Joyce Kilmer, Percy MacKaye and Edward J. Wheeler, selected that given below, submitted by Daniel M. Henderson, entitled "The Road to France," as the winner.

THE ROAD TO FRANCE.

[BY DANIEL M. HENDERSON.]

Thank God our liberating lance
Goes flaming on the way to France!
To France—the trail the Gurkhas found!
To France—old England's rallying ground!
To France—the path the Russians strode!
To France—the Anzacs' glory road!
To France—where our Lost Legion ran
To fight and die for God and man!
To France—with every race and breed
That hates Oppression's brutal creed!

Ah, France, how could our hearts forget
The path by which came Lafayette!
How could the haze of doubt hang low
Upon the road of Rochambeau?
How was it that we missed the way
Brave Joffre leads us along to-day?
At last, thank God! At last we see
There is no tribal Liberty!
No beacon lighting just our shores!
No freedom guarding but our doors!
The flame she kindled for our sires
Burns now in Europe's battle fires!
The soul that led our fathers West
Turns back to free the world's oppressed.

Allies, you have not called in vain;
We share your conflict and your pain!
"Old Glory," through new stains and rents,
Partakes of Freedom's sacraments!
Across the red, shell-blasted turf
We drive the Invader and his serf!
Last come, we will be last to stay—
Till Right has had her crowning day!
Replenish, comrades, from our veins,
The blood the sword of despot drains,
And make our eager sacrifice
Part of that freely rendered price
You pay to lift humanity.—
You pay to make our brothers free!
See, with what proud hearts we advance.—
To France.

THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.

HYDROPLANE TRIP ON THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

It is fairly safe to say, says a correspondent in the Empire, that the Hooghly has never borne on its waters any vessel that has travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour until quite recently, when two Mullins hydroplanes have been skating along its bosom at a them speed that made every manji who saw open his eyes wide indeed. For the Mullins hydroplane is engaged up to twenty-eight miles an hour on smooth-water and with the sort of tide that runs on the Hooghly she can do thirty miles with ease and absolutely no inconvenience to her passengers. In fact, Mr. Milton Brooks, of the Angus Jute Co., and a friend brought one of these hydroplanes down from the mill to Calcutta—a distance of twenty-four miles—in 55 minutes—a journey that takes an hour and a quarter by train and motor. The Mullins hydroplane, which made several trips under the hand of Mr. Brooks in order to give a demonstration of what she can do, is an amazing little boat. At rest she squats on the surface rather like a duck. But moving she lifts her bow high in the air and scatters spray far and wide to either side as she rattles out her twenty-eight miles.

Mr. Milton Brooks, who has long been interested in motor boats, was attracted to these hydroplanes some time ago and through him the Angus Jute Co., of which he is secretary and director, has taken up the local agency. Mr. Brooks had the hydroplane at Chandpal Ghat and performed a large number of trips up and down the river proving the capabilities of the vessel to the utmost. She proved exceedingly handy and is as manageable even on the Hooghly under a practised hand as a motor in a street. A representative of the Empire had a most enjoyable and unforgettable experience as the vessel dashed along amid the shipping. The speed of the passage made the heat of the day disappear completely, and the joy of the rush over the water was extraordinary.

The two hydroplanes now in India have been bought, one by Mr Blount, of Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., and the other by Messrs. M. David and Co. Both are intended for service at Narainganj where they will enable rapid traffic for superintending of work in the jute presses.

A suggestion that comes to the mind is that the hydroplane would be of great value upon police work especially for the police in Eastern Bengal, while it it conceivable it might be of use under certain circumstances on active service. It certainly offers a means of extraordinarily swift communication; it is safe, and it is by no means dear.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a *medicine that will thoroughly free the blood* of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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Mr W. H. Macintyre
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Miss Ventris
Lt.-Col. John Ward
Mr G. E. Wetton
Mr and Mrs D. D. Whyte
Mr Dunford Wood
Col. Young

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ....WEDNESDAY, July 18th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ....WEDNESDAY, August 15th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/— = $15,000,000 Silver 18,500,000	$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Holyoak.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	fl. 60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	fl. 60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	fl. 9,287,149= (£ 789,762)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAYA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA Solo,
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS—The Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKING
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIELING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING
DONE AT
THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALITY.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery Guaranteed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. HONGKONG

6th Sunday after Trinity, July 15th.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Stainer; Psalms, Cooke and Woodward; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Goodenough (22nd evening).
Holy Communion (12 noon).
Hymns, 280, 323.
God save the King.

Evensong (6 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Oakley; Magnificat, Stainer (29th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 242, 238, 16.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at Morning Service.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Ouseley, Chant No. 230 W.A.; Psalms, LXXV Havergal, Chant No. 240 W.A.; LXVI Woodward, LXXVII Dupuis; Te Deum, St. Jude; Jubilate, Crotch, No. 273 W.A.; Kyrie, Thorne; Hymns, 105, 131, 578, 581.
God Save the King.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Oakley.
Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; Hymns, 385, 261, 329, (Tune 147), 221.
Vesper Hymn.
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, July 15th.
Morning 11 a.m.—Hymns, 382, 526, 284, 298. Subject: Providence versus Worry.
Evening 6 p.m.—Hymns, 373, 201, 158, 160. Subject: The Call of a Saint and that of a Sinner.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

Peak Church.

Evening Service at 6.30.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Pedder Street.
Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDonnell Road.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral. Glenealy.

Low Mass at 6, and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1948

TO LET.

DEVONIA.—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Roomed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shameen, Canton. Nos. 31 and 63.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1932

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in Kings and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguilar Street.
[illegible]
Consultation free.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.
"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.,
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location.
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address:
"Victoria."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities [illegible] Martin's Pills [illegible] All Chemists and Stores [illegible] MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
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HIGH CLASS - - - -
PIANOS FOR - - - -
SALE OR - - - -
HIRE. - - - -
CASH OR - - - -
CREDIT. - - - -
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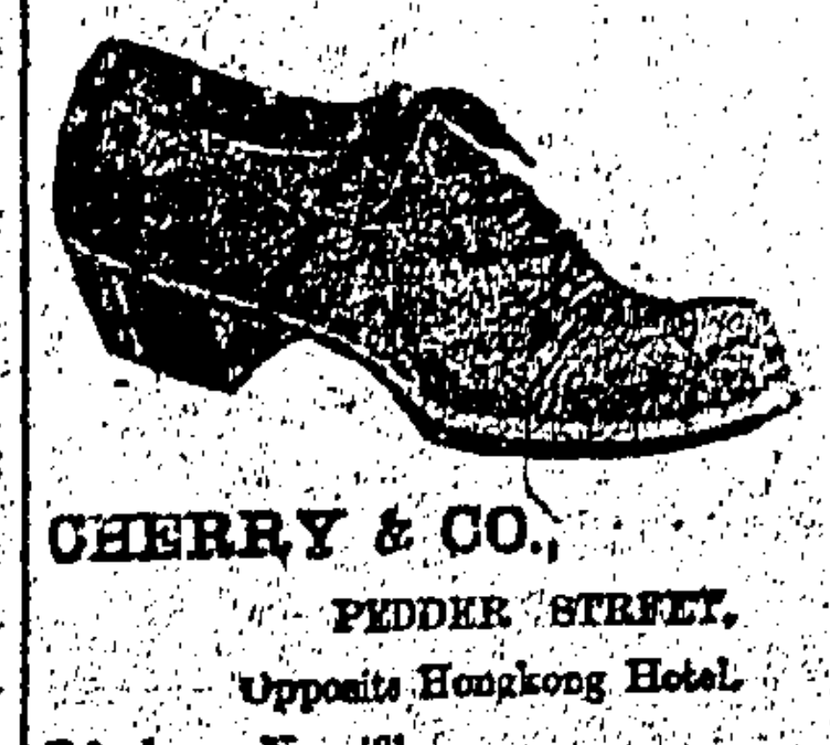
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.
SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1027

JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Sha tin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley..	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days		Sundays & Holidays
Macao......	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.20 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9. P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

"In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/7¼
" On demand	2/7 11/16
" 30 days' sight	2/7 13/16
" 4 months' sight	2/8
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	2/8¼
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/8½
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	365
Credits, 4 months' sight,	375½
On New York—	
On demand, ...	62¾
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	112¾
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	125¼
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	122¾
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ...	42.40
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$7.50 n.
Silver (per oz.)	41 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...	2½ % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents... ...	½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest ...	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

July 15th to 22nd, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	High Water: Height. feet	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	Low Water: Height. feet
Sun.	15	m [illegible] 8 38 a	6.4 [illegible]	1 44 a 11 11 a	1.2 [illegible]
Mon.	16	m [illegible] 9 22 a	6.7 [illegible]	2 16 a	0.9
Tues.	17	m 7 [illegible] 10 07 a	7.0 [illegible]	m 0 41 [illegible]	[illegible] 0.8
Wed.	18	m 8 17 10 25 a	7.3 [illegible]	m [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
Thur.	19	m 8 54 11 [illegible] a	7.3 [illegible]	m [illegible] [illegible]	2.1 0.5
Fri.	20	m [illegible] 11 27 a	7.1 6.0	m [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
Sat.	21	m 10 1 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	m [illegible] [illegible]	2.9 [illegible]
Sun.	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	m [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair
Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp.
Samples free by post. Address F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. Sold everywhere.
It Is Up to You And Cuticura

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1.—Red cone, point upward,—will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.);
3.—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.);
4.—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E to S.E.);
5.—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up,—Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, white, white.
2.—White, green, green.
3.—Green, white, white.
4.—Green, green, white.
5.—White, white, green.
6.—Green, green, green.
7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By," and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 15.25 p.m.—No. 1 signal hoisted.

On the 14th at 11.45 a.m.—Signals lowered.

On the 14th at 12.30 p.m.—Owing to a nearly complete absence of telegraphic information this morning, no summary of pressure conditions can be given. Observations from Amoy indicate that the typhoon entered the coast to the north of that port between 8h. and 9.h. a.m.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.67 inch. Total since January 1st, 31.45 inches, against an average of 44.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 15th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: S. winds, strong, moderating.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
July 14th,	5.36	a.m.	7.21	p.m.
" 15th,	5.37	"	7.21	"
" 16th,	5.37	"	7.20	"
" 17th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 18th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 19th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 20th,	5.39	"	7.19	"
" 21st,	5.39	"	7.19	"
" 22nd,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 23rd,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 24th,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 25th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 26th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 27th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 28th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 29th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 30th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 31st,	5.44	"	7.14	"

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 14, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.
W'lostock ...	6 a.	—	70	—	—	—	—
Memuro ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Pk ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	"	29.23	88	52	NE	8	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun.....	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.41	89	89	w	2	op
Gap Rock	"	29.42	—	—	w	4	o
Macao	"	29.39	81	90	sw	4	r
Wuchow ...	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.St.James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban ..	"	29.71	77	98	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	29.68	75	96	sw	1	o
Guam, ...	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. Claxton, *Director*.
Hongkong Observatory, July 14, 1917.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

JULY 14th, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$670 s.	Interim of £2-3/- a/c 1917.....................	6¼ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons .... $ 50	$840 s.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $15 a/c 1916.	7 p.c
North Chinas £5	T. 140	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/6 5/16, $4.25 per share a/c 1916	5¼ p.c.
Unions $100	$840 s.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtszes .... $ 60	$192½ b.	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916 ...	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires .... $ 20	$143 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	6¼ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ... $ 50	$395 s.	$27 for 1915	6¾ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$55	Int. of $3 a/c 1916-1917.	16¼ p.c.
Steamboats .... $ 15	$18	$1.25 for 1916	7 p.c
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred)... £5	$40 s.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916......	6 p.c.
(Deferred)... £5	$101½	Final of 40/- a/c 1916, ...	21 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	120/- b.	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	5¾ p.c.
"Star Ferry" ...... $ 10	$30	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	7 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$96	$12 for 1916	12 p.c
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$29 b.	P. 5 for 1916...............	13¼ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	34/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats .... gldrs. 10	T. 16 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	6 p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.45	....	—
Tronoh Mines. £1	25/6	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916.....................	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	32/-	9 % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$68	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks .... $	$111	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916...	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 94	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels... $50	$97½ b.	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	6 p.c
Central Estates ... $100	$95 s.	$7 a/c 1916..................	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ... $100	$93 b.	Interim of $3½ a/c 1917...	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ s.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ... $ 30	$33 s.	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points .... $ 50	$72½	Interim of $3 a/c 1917...	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 93	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos .... T. 50	T. 155	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	5¾ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 124	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c
Kung Yik .... T. 10	T. 14½ b. & sa.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6¼ p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 15	T. 5.70	....	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ...... $ 12	$7	70 cts. for 1916..............	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7.90	70 cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms .... $ 6	$23 sa.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	13 p.c.
Green Islands .... $ 7½	$7.30	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	
Hongkong Ices ...... $ 25	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ... $ 10	$27½ b.	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$6.40	Final of 23 % (48 cents per share) making 30 % a/c 1916	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10	....	—
Peak Tramways ... $ 10	$9.10	7 % for 1916/1917	7¾ p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents		
Steam Laundry ...... $ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916..	6¾ p.c.
Union Waterboats ... $ 7	$13½	12½ % for 1916	10 p.c.
Watsons .... $ 10	$6 b.	70 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell ...... $ 7	$6½ s.	50 cents for 1915/1916...	—

s.—sellers, sa.—sales, b.—buyers.

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MOXON & TAYLOR, Share and General Brokers.

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